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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1872. NO. 83.

FIRST EDITION.

SHOCKING DEED.

Particulars of the Murder of two Children by their Father, Near Columbiana, Ohio.

BLOOD CURDLING RECITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIANA, OHIO, December 13, 1872.

One of the most inhuman and brutal murders ever perpetrated in this part of the State, was committed yesterday morning at seven o'clock, about three miles southeast of this place. Erben G. Porter, the perpetrator of this horrible deed, and his family, consisting of his wife and two little daughters, aged respectively three and one years, resided in the same house with his father-in-law, Henry F. Flickinger.

HOW THE HORRID DEED WAS COMMITTED.

At the time the murder was committed, Mrs. Porter, her three brothers, Jacob, John and Solomon and her sister Lydia, were in the house, and all except Mrs. Porter were engaged in cracking walnuts. Erben Porter, after going up stairs and putting on three shirts, came down with a hatchet and seated himself with the other members of the family and commenced cracking walnuts, showing nothing unusual in his manner. After a brief interval Mrs. Porter went up stairs to attend to some work. Porter quietly rose and walked into an adjoining apartment, where his oldest child was alone. After closing the door he struck the child three blows with the edge of a sharp hatchet, cutting a terrible gash at each stroke on the top of the head, either of which would have produced almost instant death. He then opened the door leading into the room in which the other members of the family were seated, and seized his youngest child, dragged it into the room and struck it two blows on the top of the head, burying the hatchet deep into the brain at each stroke. He then walked into the adjoining room, and threw the hatchet, all covered with blood and brains, into a wood box, put on his hat, and started out of the house, passing as he did so his wife, who on seeing the dreadful deed exclaimed cry as he struck it the first blow, had come down stairs to see what was wrong. On seeing her husband throw down the hatchet, she asked him what he had done. His answer was that he had done what he ought to have done before, and he could not help it. She then went to the room where the deed had been committed and seeing her children lying in their gore, ran out into the road and gave the alarm to the neighbors, several of whom lived near and were on hand in a few minutes.

THE MURDERER FLEES.—HIS ARREST.

Porter, after leaving the house, made his way at a rapid pace to this place, and thence to Leetonia. He was followed to this place by one of his neighbors. Dispatches were sent in every direction and a large number of persons started in pursuit of him. Immediately on the receipt of the dispatch at Leetonia it was placed in Marshal Roller's hands, who, in about twenty minutes saw Porter crossing the railroad track and started after him. On approaching him Porter turned round and grave himself up, saying that he had killed his children and that he asked the officer to protect him from those who were in pursuit of him.

ARRAIGNED BEFORE A JUSTICE.

The Marshal brought the prisoner to this place on the 9:25 A. M. train and he was immediately arraigned before Josiah Rohrabaugh, Esq., for a hearing, when he plead "not guilty" to the charge of wilful murder. After hearing the testimony in the case, the Justice committed him for trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, and sent him under a strong escort to New Lisbon.

AN INQUEST HELD.

The Justice then empannelled a jury and proceeded to the house where the deed had been committed to hold an inquest, when the following facts were elicited:

Mrs. Porter was sworn, and deposed as follows: I am the wife of Erben G. Porter. Saw Porter go up stairs several times this morning. At one time I was up stairs. He asked me if he could get into his chest. I said he could by moving some things. He did so, and opened the chest and took out his hatchet. I "sort" looked at it and in a short time returned up stairs to make the beds. Porter was standing at the window. He was crying. I asked him what he was crying for. He said nothing. Did not see him have his hatchet. The next time I went up he must have had it under his clothes. In a short time I heard Minnie utter a pitiful cry. Started down stairs to see what was the matter. Met Porter coming out of the room with the hatchet, which he threw into the wood box. I said, "Eb, what have you done?" He said "I have done what I ought to have done, and could not help it," and he immediately left the house. I opened the door and saw my children lying on the floor dead. I ran out of the house and gave the alarm to the neighbors. Did not know of his drinking or being intoxicated at the time. He left home about the first of April last and did not return until about the middle of October. He said he was in Illinois. He threatened to take my life and the lives of my children about three months ago. Porter was three years old on the 22d of November last, and Adelaide one year old on the 31st of October last.

Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was only corroborative of that given above.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERER.

Porter is thirty-five years old, of powerful frame, about six feet high, weighing over two hundred pounds, dark complexion, dark eyes, and hair, and piercing black eyes: is well educated. He has been living in this county twelve years, is a carpenter by trade and served three years in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers. He is naturally quarrelsome, and when under the influence of liquor, which he frequently was, he was savage in the extreme. He is hated by out of the house in the dead of night and in the severest weather. He is terrified by his family and feared by all his neighbors. His victims were smart and lovely children.

EXCITEMENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Hundreds of people are visiting the scene, and as they behold the now bloodless faces of the dead, express themselves almost unanimously that summary punishment ought to have been dealt out to him, and in fact the excitement seems to be increasing as the people comprehend the enormity of the crime.

CRIMES.

Brooklyn Poisoning Case—A Very Damaging Disclosure.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The testimony in the Anderson poisoning case to-day embraced a startling disclosure. Andrew Jackson, formerly a clerk in Dr. Irish's store, testified that two days before Anderson's death Irish and Mrs. Anderson came into the store, and at the Doctor's request witness put up three drachms of white arsenic, with which it was said Mrs. Anderson wanted to kill cats. Four or five days after the Doctor ordered witness to put up a dollar's worth of arsenic, which was done; also a dollar's worth of Paris green. On the 15th of May Dr. Irish said to witness that since he might be subpœnaed in this case, he would like to know if their evidence conflicted. The doctor asked him about putting up some of carriage oil for seeds, and if he remembered it. Witness replied he did not see him get it and would not perjure himself for the city of Brooklyn. The Doctor then said he could get out of the city, to Sing Sing, or any other place. A new clerk was obtained and the doctor gave witness fifty dollars, and he left for Buffalo, where he has since remained. Mrs. Anderson wrote a letter to witness, telling him he had better not let witness go, as the other side might put hold of him and he might testify in regard to getting arsenic for the cats.

Deputy Postmaster at Springfield, Ohio, Arrested as a Defaulter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, December 13, 1872.

Thomas Sanderson, Deputy Postmaster of this city, has been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal, and taken to Cincinnati this evening, charged with being a defaulter. The amount is yet unknown, but is rumored to be between three and five thousand dollars. The announcement comes like a thunderbolt on this community, and especially on the members of Mr. Sanderson's family, who are among our most highly esteemed citizens. His mother is Postmistress.

CASUALTIES.

A Man Severed in Two by a Railroad Train.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 13.—John P. Ryan, of Kendall, whilst attempting to-day to get on a train of the St. Louis, Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, near the Louisville Railroad depot, fell and was run over. His body was severed just below the waist. The train was moving at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and he was warned not to attempt to board it. The Coroner's jury decided that the rate of speed of the train was illegal, the law limiting it to three miles per hour, but thought the warning should have prevented him from trying to get on it.

Anticipated Strike of the Chicago Gas Companies' Employees.

CHICAGO, December 13.—The Gas Company of this city are anticipating trouble among their employees on Monday, on account of a proposed reduction of wages by the North Side Company, which supplies the North and South Divisions of the city with gas. The men have been receiving $2 per day, and the officers of the company propose to reduce them to two dollars and a half. A committee of employees have notified the others that they will not submit to the reduction, and the workmen of the West Side Company declare they will also strike if the wages of their fellow laborers are reduced. The companies assert their ability to procure plenty of men at $2 per day, if they are not interfered with by the strikers, and the aid of the police will be given them to prevent this.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Minnesota, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The President of the suspended Scandinavian Bank of Chicago is ascertained to be in Italy.

A Boston dispatch states that on Thursday an opening was effected into the central shaft of the Hoosac tunnel, and the workmen passed from one section to the other.

Apprehension is felt that the steamer Commodore, from Montreal for Queenstown, with a cargo of corn, has foundered.

The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The German Consul General at New York appeals for aid for the people in the Baltic provinces, suffering from the recent inundations in that country.

The funeral of the actor, Edwin Forrest, will take place on Monday in Philadelphia.

Prof. Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, is seriously ill at New York.

A movement has been made in Brooklyn for establishing a system of cheap eating houses for the working classes of both sexes.

At a meeting of the New England Society in New York last night Elliott E. Cowdin was re-elected President and a committee appointed to draft appropriate resolutions on the death of Horace Greeley, for thirty years a member of the society. The committee further takes place on the 12th inst., when it is expected the President and Generals Sherman and Sheridan will be present.

Abel H. Clark, father of the late Gen. H. Clark, died in Dubuque, Iowa, at 10 P. M. yesterday, aged seventy, of erysipelas. The deceased was a native of New York, and formerly a prominent citizen of Buffalo, where his daughter resides.

The steamer Senaca is expected to arrive in San Francisco on Monday with the passengers and treasure of the Montezuma.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1872.

SENATE.

A note was read from the Vice President, stating that he would be absent for a few days. Mr. Anthony was chosen President *pro tem.*

Mr. MORTON presented the credentials of George E. Spencer, re-elected Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether the valuation of a sovereign, or pound sterling, of Great Britain at the custom houses of the United States, and in the settlement of accounts between the two countries under existing laws, corresponds with its true or intrinsic value, as expressed in money of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to organize the territory of Oklahama, consolidate Indian tribes and carry out the provisions of treaties with certain tribes. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to promote immigration to the United States, creating a Bureau of Immigration, and providing for the comfort and protection of immigrants in many ways while aboard ship and after landing. Referred.

Mr. CRAGIN, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a substitute for the House bill to authorize the construction of six steam vessels of war. The substitute authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to construct ten steam vessels of war, of such class or classes as he may deem most suitable for the defense of the service, each carrying six or more guns of large caliber, and built in part of iron or wood as he may determine; provided, that a portion of said vessels shall be built in whole or in part in private yards, upon contract with the lowest responsible bidder, under the supervision of the Navy Department, or the built of any portion of said vessels may be built upon private contract, in government yards, with government materials. Nothing is said as to an appropriation.

The Boston relief bill was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, called for the yeas and nays upon his amendment to exempt lumber from the list of materials to be admitted free of duty. This exception had been made, he said, in Chicago of Chicago, and he wished to test the willingness of the Senate to put the East and West on the same basis in this matter of relief.

Mr. WILSON said that the Portland relief bill did not exempt lumber, and he thought this one ought not to do so either.

Mr. SUMNER said that the question of putting the East and West on the same basis did not enter into this case, because the main reason given for exempting lumber in the Western case—the fact that the neighboring lumbering district in Michigan had been devastated by fire at the same time as Chicago—did not exist in the case of Boston.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he was not satisfied as to the constitutionality of legislation of this kind, and moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

After a long discussion the bill was so referred—yeas 35, nays 15.

Mr. WILSON said he hoped the Committee on Judiciary would consider the bill and report as soon as possible.

Mr. MORTON called up the bill to prescribe the manner of taking testimony in contested election cases. Passed.

At 5:30 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution, calling on the Postmaster General for information and correspondence touching the style, cost and contract for postal cards ordered at the last session of Congress; also for information and correspondence touching the present contract for postage stamps, the change in the style adopted under such contract and cause for it, to wit: the extent, if any, to which the government is a loser, when the present contract expires, and what steps, if any, have been taken for advertising for proposals under the law, both as to postal cards and postage stamps. Adopted.

The House at 1:20 went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and took up the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $65,000 for buildings destroyed during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. SHANKS offered an amendment, providing that no part of the money shall be paid until a regular meeting of the stockholders or corporate authorities of the College shall, by resolution duly passed, caused to be entered in the records of the corporation, a resolution declaring the college to be open, and that it shall be at all times open for the admission, on equal terms and with equal privileges, of all persons, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. BUTLER, Chairman of the Committee on Education, and who reported the bill, opposed the amendment, because he regarded it as denying intended to kill the bill. The result of its adoption would be that, instead of its being a college open to all citizens of the United States, it would be a college open only to colored citizens, the colored citizens of Virginia, and he represented that the colored race illiteracy did not desire such a distinction. They desire recognition. That was made in the civil rights bill. They desired the same institutions of learning should be open to them.

Mr. ALLISON defended the amendment, arguing that the money in the Treasury was contributed largely by colored citizens, and that the amendment was based upon the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. CRITCHER, of Virginia, opposed the amendment, and stated that there was now within a few miles of the College of William and Mary a school devoted exclusively to the education of colored children, so that there was no necessity for the proposed amendment.

Mr. SHANKS asked Mr. Critcher whether the regulations of that colored college forbade the admission of white students?

Mr. CRITCHER was not aware of any such provision, but knew there was no white student in the college.

Mr. SHANKS—As a matter of choice I presume. The suggestion of the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. Force, as to the necessity for the appropriation in the future, if he will wait until that becomes due and if it produce its proper effect, it will answer all the purposes of my amendment. But if there is a hope to pass first, I prefer that it should be properly guarded.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, opposed the bill, and sent to the clerk's desk, and had read, a letter from Generals B. Buckner, Wm. Preston and Wm. Allen, commanded United States troops at the college, stating that, from all the information established on the spot, he had an impression, amounting to moral conviction, that the college was set on fire not by United States soldiers, but by rebels, out of pure "cussedness."

Mr. HOAR, member of the Committee on Education, supported the amendment, and made a strong appeal in favor of the bill.

The question was taken and it was adopted—79 to 71.

The Committee rose and reported the bill.

The first question was on the adoption of Mr. Shanks's amendment, and it was carried—yeas 76, nays 76. The only Republicans voting against it were Butler, of Tennessee; Hamilton, of North Carolina; Pierce, of Mississippi, and Sargent, of Colorado. No Democrats voted for it.

The bill was then rejected, the vote on its passage being yeas 86, nays 126. The Democrats all joined in the negative vote.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to House bill abolishing the offices of assessors and gas stamp assessor of internal revenue, the effect of that were mere verbal amendments were concurred in without question. The only important one to be finishing, being that authorizing the appointment of twenty five Treasury agents, after long and interesting discussion in which the Senate amendment was opposed by Messrs. Dawes, Kelley and Beck, members of the Committee of Ways and Means, and defended by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who stated that distillers were in Washington lobbying against it in order that they might have a wider field for the evasion of the revenue laws, the amendment was very important for the law, and a committee of conference ordered, the conferees on the part of the House being Messrs. Dawes, E. H. Roberts, of New York, and Beck, of Kentucky.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1872.

THE MONTREAL CULPRIT.

The counsel for the Bank of British America state that the Sauvalle arrested yesterday had no connection with the institution, but was a partner of the firm of James Austin & Co., which recently failed in Montreal, and which is a debtor to the bank for a comparatively small amount. The charge against Sauvalle is that of forgery and uttering documents, to be discounted.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP.

The lost steamship St. Louis was valued at $150,000, and fully insured by the owners, Cromwell & Co., in the Atlantic, Mercantile, Lloyds and other companies. The cargo consisted of 1,241 bales of cotton, 1,641 tierces of molasses, 30 barrels of tar, 596 sacks of rice, some tallow, hides, &c.; there was also $5,000 in specie on board. The St. Louis was eight years old and built at Dumbarton, Scotland, and originally known as the Karnall.

THE BAGNIO HOMICIDE.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of Maude Merrill, shot and killed by her uncle, Robert Bleakley, returned a verdict against the prisoner, who was committed to the Tombs.

INTRODUCTION OF SALT WATER.

The project of introducing salt water into the city of New York, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, was under consideration by the Aldermanic Committee to-day.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

In the Jumel estate case to-day, the depositions of Mary Ormsby and Leonard Kip, aged over ninety years of age, were read in corroboration of testimony to the identification of Betsy Bowen with Mme. Jumel. Mme. Jumel died eighty-five, identified the plaintiff, whom he had known from infancy, as a son of Betsy Bowen.

ARMORY CLAIM.

Paul Bertrin was arrested to-day on board the steamship Calabria, upon a telegram from Rouen, charging him with killing a woman and a boy at that place on the twenty-second of November. He was held to answer by the United States Commissioner.

FRAUDULENT REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

George Price, whom nobody seems to know, and who is believed to have sailed for Europe, has mortgaged and made deeds of property which he did not own, in Hudson county, New Jersey, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, and caused them to be recorded. It is supposed that the parties have got possession of houses, lots, yachts, jewelry, and other valuable property, which he quickly disposed of to other parties. The victims think some of these parties were in the confidence of Price, and suits have been commenced to recover the property.

THE GREELEY WILL CONTEST.

The *Herald* publishes a card from Samuel Sinclair, of the *Tribune*, in which he says there is no truth in the report that a suit is to obtain Greeley's share of the *Tribune* stock, and at the bottom of his desire to see the provisions of the will of '71 carried out, and that as far as he knows all the friends are working in harmony in the matter.

The Greeley will case came up again to-day in the West Chester Surrogate Court. After a long debate concerning the settlement of the suit, the examination of Miss Sampson was resumed, at the conclusion of which the Surrogate decided that the probate of the will of 1871 had a right to appear in court. The Surrogate ordered that John E. Cleveland be appointed administrator *ad litem*. While the case was in progress the fact was developed that Mr. Greeley had deeded half the property left by her father's last will to her sister Gabrielle, merely reserving the right to superintend her education and affairs during her minority. The case was adjourned till December 18. On that day, unless some settlement is made, Reginald Hart, another subscribing witness, will be examined. Two of the wife of Greeley have been discovered to-day, one bearing date 1851 and the other 1861.

COLONEL BLOOD AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

Colonel Blood, in the criminal suit for libel, surrendered his bail this afternoon. Blood was re-arrested, and is now in Eldridge street police station.

Gettysburg Battle Field Memorials.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—The Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association have resolved to proceed at once to the erection of two memorials, one on McKnight's Hill, indicating the position of the Union army's right, and of the First Division of the Union Corps; the other on the great knoll on Culp's hill, indicating the position of the Union left, and Second Division of the Twelfth Corps. The material will be native granite, from the battle field.

The Florida Election—Result of the Canvassers' Count.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., December 13.—The Board of State Canvassers finished their count to-day. They give the official majority of Hart, Republican, for Governor, at 1,596. The Republicans elect both members of Congress and Lieutenant Governor. The Republicans claim a majority in the House of six and in the Senate of two.

A LOST SHIP.

Wreck of the Royal Adelaide.

Heroic Efforts to Save the Passengers---Sad Scenes and Incidents.

[From the N. Y. Times, 12th.]

One of those shocking calamities, such as are read of in "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea," took place on the English coast during the great gale of November 23 and 24. An emigrant ship, the Royal Adelaide, had sailed from London just before, bound for Sydney, Australia. Her passengers consisted chiefly of families, including many women and young children. These people were of the better class of artisans and agricultural laborers, were going to Australia to find permanent homes there, and had all their little property on board the ship. Some had never seen salt water before they sailed out of the Downs. The wind began to blow on the east coast of England with tremendous force on Saturday, November 23. The Royal Adelaide was caught by the gale in West Bay, near Weymouth, on Sunday. As often happens in that neighborhood, the wind and rain were accompanied by a dense gray mist. The Captain was well aware of his danger, and made determined efforts to keep away from the coast. Nothing, however, could resist the fury of the storm, and on Sunday, late at night, the unfortunate ship was landlocked and driving straight on shore. She fired guns and threw up blue lights, and thus the coastguard and fishermen, whose huts fringe the way, knew of her approach. Rockets were sent up at Portland, and other signals were made with the object,—since it was inevitable that the vessel must go ashore—of showing her crew the most suitable place to beach her. The Royal Adelaide was, however, beyond human control, and, despite every effort, she struck the ground about midnight. Directly after, she pitched broadside on the beach, and began to roll fearfully, backward and forward, with the tremendous waves.

On shore, some of the coast guard kept burning red and blue lights, so that they and the crew might see to work, while others prepared the rocket apparatus to shoot a line across the doomed vessel. Before this could be done, some intrepid fishermen contrived to get a rope to her stern, where it was made fast, and, amid intense excitement, some sort of cradle was slung, with the hope of bringing passengers and crew ashore. Meanwhile, a rocket was thrown right across the wreck and this, with a similar cradle was attached to that. These things were got done too soon, for gigantic seas were every minute striking the vessel fragment by fragment, preferring her from stem to stern with foam and spray. Everything that could be torn away was swept from her decks. Some of the people on board were securely lashed, but others, who trusted to their hands, were washed away. Meanwhile, as the ship rolled and pitched into the boiling sea, Amid the roll grave of her fires, while lit up the toilet and the white rushing waves, the brave sailors bent to the task of sending the women and children ashore. Many of the men refused to go until, because it was necessary to watch a chance in each case, between the rolls of the ship from one side to the other. The work went manfully on, however, and, in most instances, with success. But there were some hard-hearted men who, when they saw with her child, was put in the cradle, and the little one snapped by the sea from its mother's arms. Two men trusted themselves to a rope, as the ship swung shoreward, dropping with the hope of swimming through the surf. Both were drowned. So was another poor woman with a baby, who refused to leave the vessel.

The Royal Adelaide was now fast going to pieces; and I would not harrow the feelings of my thoughtful and touching, even amid so many acts of terror and of heroism. A sailor was the last to leave the wreck, and he carried with him, tied to his back, a little boy. He reached the shore in safety, and his large act was cheered at once in the arms of the fisherwives, who were awaiting him. The noble tar then insisted upon returning to the vessel to save those who still remained. His request was disregarded with fright, had refused to trust themselves to the cradles, and the boat was about now to go on and bring them as he had brought the boy. The coast guardsmen actually forced him into the boat by force; and the event showed that they were right. For, long before he could have got back again, the Royal Adelaide went to pieces, falling, far overtopping all that had preceded it, and completely engulfing the fated ship, both ice Niagara, of waters; and when it fell back again, the Royal Adelaide was seen no more.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Political Situation in France—Stormy Weather—Rivers Rising and Inundations Apprehended.

PARIS, December 13.—The Right will move to-morrow that the Assembly do not dissolve until the territory of France is freed from foreign occupation, and will follow this up with a resolution declaring that the members of the Left are responsible for the present agitation.

In the Committee of Thirty Mr. Barthe, Republican, moved a resolution in favor of a petition for the formation of a separate legislative body, to be called Senate of the Central. It is to consist of two hundred members, one-half of which shall be chosen by lots from the present Assembly, and will be empowered to reject laws passed by the Assembly. The resolution was defeated by a majority of one. But in the committee, as it virtually creates a second deliberative Assembly.

Rouher is confident of success.

The waters of the Seine are rising and inundations are threatened. The river Loire is also rapidly rising.

Insurrectionary Spain.

MADRID, December 13.—Some excitement was created yesterday over the reported insurrection in the suburbs the previous evening. It was a small affair and speedily suppressed, although about twenty persons were killed and wounded. The city was soon quieted, and the Republican Guard, until the movement incited by the opponents of the new loan, was probably with the idea of effecting its successful negotiation.

Removal Rumored—Bismarck.

BERLIN, December 13.—It is rumored that Bismarck is about to resign the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in order to devote himself exclusively to his duties as Chancellor of the German Empire.

Coal Mine Flooded and Many Miners Drowned.

BRUSSELS, December 13.—A freshet in the Sambre river caused the sudden flooding of a coal mine near Charleroi. The accident occurred while the miners were at work, and many were drowned.

Return of Minister Schenck to London.

LONDON, December 18.—Hon. R. C. Schenck, United States Minister to Great Britain, who has been absent from London for some time on a visit to Southern Europe, is now on his return to this city.

French Ship Lost. With all on Board.

PARIS, December 13.—The ship Gustave, belonging to Naules, was lost at sea, with all on board.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 13.—There was snow in the north yesterday, and to-day the gale has deranged the telegraph wires.

It is reported that the employees of all English railway companies will strike on the second of January.

Lady Doughty, who was a prominent witness in the Tichborne trial, is dead.

Marine News.

QUEBEC, December 13.—A Glasgow cable dispatch reports the abandoning of the ship City of Manchester, with a cargo of Liander. The crew were saved.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 13, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾@93⅞; account 93⅞. American securities—5-20s, of '65, 91¾; of 1867, 91¾; 10-40s, new, 88¾; 5-20s, Erie 42¾. Sperm oil 90s; whale oil 39s 2d.

FRANKFORT, December 13.—American bonds—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, December 12.—Rents 54 francs 50 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, December 13.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10½d.; Orleans 10½d.; sales 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export; sales of the week 74,000 bales; our import for the week 69,000 bales; speculation 8,000 bales; stock 300,000 bales; of American 54,000 bales. Receipts during the week 46,000 bales; of American 32,500 bales; actual export 7,000 bales; stock afloat 128,000 bales; of American, 229,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady; red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 30s. Corn 29s 6d@29s. Cheese 67s. Unchanged mid. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm with an upward tendency. Receipts of wheat for the past three days amounted to 230,000 quarters; of American 16,000 quarters. Receipts of flour for the past three days amounted to 27,000 quarters; of American 13,000 quarters.

ANTWERP, December 13.—Petroleum—Refined 53¾ francs.

Mr. Sumner and His Constituents.

BOSTON, December 13.—The Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature, held a meeting to-day to consider the resolutions introduced on leave in the House on Thursday, by Mr. Lloyd, condemning Mr. Sumner's course in presenting a bill in the United States Senate for the erasure of names of ladies with fellow citizens from the army register, and the resolutions of the Legislature expressed were generally in favor of Hoyt's resolution, but no decision was reached. The committee will further consider the subject.

The Boston Mayoralty Election.

BOSTON, December 13.—Applications have been presented from ten wards to have the votes for Mayor recounted, alleging that the entire mayoralty vote of the city will be recounted.

The Oil Combination.

[From the Titusville Herald, 13th.]

As appeared by the proceedings of the Producers' Council, published in our paper yesterday, the plan of combination between the producers and refiners was fully indorsed and ratified on the part of the Producers' Council. An Executive Committee of the Producers' Council will have a meeting with the Directors of the Refiners' Association to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of closing the agreement. The agreement of such a body is very interesting, and the advantages of such an alliance may be contemplated with an extraordinary degree of satisfaction. There is a disposition on both sides to adhere to the letter of the contract. The refiners will take all the oil the market can afford, at the prices stated in the contract, and the producers, on their part, must use every lawful and expedient effort in their power by associations to maintain the suspension of drilling operations until the surplus stock is worked off the market. The success and permanency of this arrangement will largely depend upon the self-control of the producers. A union, or equitable agreement between all the interests, if lived up to in good faith, is the *sine qua non* in the control of a market, and particularly in the profitable production and refining of a staple like petroleum.

It is proposed in Chicago to have that city represented at the Vienna Exposition in a novel and characteristic manner, by sending over a modern slaughter house. Negotiations are pending between the Board of Health and the Packers' Association in regard to the matter, and it is probable that the idea will be adopted. The packing of pork is one of Chicago's representative industries, and it is claimed that their slaughter houses do their work in a more perfect manner and with greater rapidity than those of any other place in the world. The plan is to build a miniature establishment, patterning after these, leaving out nothing of the machinery and appointments, and making it of such size as will convey a correct and adequate idea of the modes of working. What will Cincinnati and St. Louis say to this?

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Northern Pacific Road Inspection.

Omissions in Published Report.

Condition of District Savings Banks.

Amendments to the Postal Code.

The Postal Card Contracts, &c.

Distribution of Geneva Award.

Insurance Agents Congregating.

The Vienna Exposition Appropriation.

The Sloops of War Measure.

Action of Union Pacific Directors.

Sensation Over the Credit Mobilier.

Unpleasant Developments Expected.

THE WHOLE TRUTH TO COME OUT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1872.

The North Pacific Railroad.

The following from the report of the Commissioners of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in regard to abutment bridges, culverts and snow fences, did not find its way into the press in what purported to be a full report of the Commission, and some members of it think great injustice has been done them by withholding these portions. The following is from the report on bridges and culverts:

"No store suitable for the purpose having been found on or within reasonable distance of the line, the culverts and abutments, and piers for bridges on the road, are constructed of timber. Eight of the twenty-six bridges on the division examined are Howe truss, the rest are pile bridges, and many of these, it is intended, shall be filled in with earth."

In regard to the precautions taken against snow the report says:

"To guard against obstructions from snow the company has already built snow fences where they are needed, and they are so simple as are not protected from the force of the winds by growing timber. The minor excavations are guarded by a single line of fence on either side. These fences are located about one hundred feet from the track, with spans one hundred feet between the two lines. On the inner fence boards are placed perpendicularly and on the outer horizontally. They are eight feet high. The cost of the fences aggregates $3 per mile for the single line 60,000 feet in length. The managers of the company express the confident opinion that these fences will afford adequate protection against the heaviest ordinary snow fall in that region. In addition to these precautions the company has now on hand and ready for use four substantial snow plows, of approved pattern, and six more are in course of construction, to be ready for service the present winter."

District Savings Banks.

Representative Monroe will introduce on Monday a bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to make an examination of all banks in the District of Columbia incorporated under the general act of Congress, and to report at his discretion the facts to Congress. The object of the bill is to secure official knowledge of the condition of the numerous savings banks in the District which have thus far been free from any proper supervision, and to obtain neces ary security for depositors. The most important institution affected by the bill is the Freedmen's Savings Bank, which has branches in New York and all important cities South and West.

Postal Code Amendments.

The House Committee on Postoffices will next week submit several important amendments to the Postal Code, including one intended to remedy the evil of double postage, of which there has been so much complaint.

Postal Cards—Information Wanted.

The House called to-day on the Postmaster General for full information and contracts for printing postal cards, postage stamps, money lost to the government under last stamp printing contract, etc.

The Florida Election.

Representative Walls, of Florida, to-day received a dispatch from Tallahassee, stating that the official canvass of the votes for State duties on the 7th inst., have declared Hart, Republican, and the entire State ticket elected by a large majority. This decision insures the electoral vote of the State to Grant, and two Republican members of the next Congress, Walls, colored, and Purman. The Legislature, upon which devolves the election of a successor to Senator Osborn, is still in doubt.

The Credit Mobilier—A Sensation.

There is a great stir among the members to-day over the aspect of the Credit Mobilier investigation. McComb was examined by the committee under oath. He produced the originals of the published Oakes Ames letter, and swore that the list in pencil on one was made by him (McComb), in the presence of Ames, and at his dictation. He also testified to a conversation which he heard between a prominent member on the democratic side and John B. Alley, in regard to a proposition to give the former fifty shares, worth then a thousand dollars each. Alley thought it too much, but the member argued it was not since for such measures as he supported he could carry the democratic side. It is quite evident now that it will come out that a member on the list printed, did at one time hold some of the stock; that some returned it, on the ground that to own it would compromise them; that some bought it and held it, or its equivalent, still. There is to be an effort to make the investigation public, but as yet the influences acting in the opposite directions are the strongest. To-morrow Mr. Alley will be examined, and it is doubtful if a single session suffices for his testimony. He will give a full history of the organization, operation and results of the Credit Mobilier, with which he was fully familiar, and what will be of no less interest, the origin and object of McComb's suit against the company. Mr. Ames will probably follow Mr. Alley, and will of course corroborate his testimony in all important points. The substance of Mr. Ames's testimony will be a statement of the sale of stock of the Credit Mobilier to certain of his friends in Congress and out of it, for cash and at the current market price. Opportunity to purchase was, however, at that time rare and valuable, and for this the influence of Mr. Ames was undoubtedly necessary. Subsequently holders of stock disposed of it in their own time and manner and without the advice or aid of other parties. Much of it was bought in again by Mr. Ames, and is now in his possession. The whole transaction, however, occurred after the Pacific Railroad had secured its legislation, and had no connection with past or future services on the floor of Congress. Among these owners of stock, in the manner described, will be found several persons whose names have been published in campaign scandal, and some of them, in their haste to excuse themselves, have made public and explicit denial of any possession of stock or any of its profits. These would be greatly relieved if Mr. Ames would assume responsibility of their denials and confirm their statements, but this he will probably decline to do. His intention is simply to tell the whole truth, without evasion or reservation, and let it fall where it may.

In this connection a proposition is said to have been broached to Ames by the McComb party, that if he would swear that he held the patent stock as trustee for McComb, the matter might be compromised, and further proceedings stopped. This also Mr. Ames declined to do. Judge Black, McComb's counsel, left this evening for New York, the committee having indicated this morning that they preferred to conduct the examination.

Virginians Thank the President.

A large delegation of Virginians called on the President this morning to thank him for favorable mention of the James River and Kanawha Canal project in his message. The President said he could not but regard the subject as one of great national importance, and that he would be glad to have Congress act upon his suggestions in reference to it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1872.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BANK.

The Comptroller of the currency has appointed Thomas P. Tallman receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank at Chicago. The Comptroller is of the opinion that the bank will pay its creditors in full, leaving the surplus wholly upon the shareholders.

CONSOLIDATED.

The President has consolidated the First and Third Internal Revenue Collection Districts of Connecticut.

MR. COLFAX IN NEW YORK.

Vice President Colfax left Washington last night for New York to meet to-day the stockholders of the New York *Tribune* in connection with the offer made to him to become the editor of that paper.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: B. W. Brisbane, Consul at Ververs, France; James Wright, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Montana; W. H. Kell, Ohio; E. B. Pratt, Michigan, and R. H. L. Alexander, Kentucky.

THE CABINET SESSION

to-day was not of unusual interest. The affairs in New Orleans were spoken of and the latest telegrams to the President and Attorney General read, but not with a view of any further official action, as the full determination of the government has heretofore been manifested. The Attorney General left to-night for Louisville, Ky., to meet Gen. Grant, President, as contemplated by citizens of New Orleans, to-morrow morning. Nothing new was received for Cuba last night. The Interior Department was represented in the Cabinet meeting to-day by Gen. Cowen, Assistant Secretary.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

A delegation, composed of Senators and Representatives from Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia called upon the President to-day to thank him for the recognition in his message relating to the James River and Kanawha River Canal, and to express the hope that he will further the interests as much as possible. The President replied as follows: "I appreciate the great importance of this work to the Mississippi Valley and to the country, and am glad the object has been brought to the attention of Congress. I hope Congress will give it sufficient encouragement to secure its completion. The enormous productions of the Western and Southern States demand for them more demand at no other than the water on the Atlantic coast, and these interests are so important that they must ultimately compel the completion of this work."

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

RELATIVE to the proposed new syndicate, the case in a nutshell is said to be this: That the Committee on Ways and Means will probably do nothing, nor Congress anything, but that the Secretary of the Treasury will proceed to make terms with the syndicate, precisely as before. There is no new offer, no new syndicate. The syndicate made the offer last year, which the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury brought home, to take the remaining five per cent. and as many of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds as they can sell.

NOTWITHSTANDING the growing hopes entertained in some quarters of a pacific solution of the complications between President THIERS and the French Assembly, it appears that the capitalists do not by any means consider the threatened crisis to have been permanently averted. Many of these, it is said, are engaged in shipping large quantities of bullion and other valuables to England for security. It is true that capital is often timid, but it is sometimes prescient, as well. The precaution is, therefore, not without significance.

THE suits for bribery instituted against United States Senator-elect PATTERSON, of South Carolina, appear to have come to a very sudden termination, by the flight of the prosecuting witness, reported in our columns yesterday. It is supposed that the proceedings were instigated by ELLIOTT, a colored member of Congress from the Third Congressional District, and one of the defeated candidates for the Senatorship. But it is a sorry comment on the healthiness of public affairs in South Carolina that he should have been arrested at all. Somewhere, it is evident, there has been wrong-doing.

THE action of the Bank of England in still further reducing its rate of discount, which now stands at five per cent. against seven a few days ago, will tend to relieve the money market in this country, as well as in Great Britain. Another encouraging feature of the financial outlook consists in the fact that the protracted money stringency in the West appears to be nearly at an end. Chicago papers state that the money market is easier in that city and at other points in the Northwest than for some time past. This being the case other parts of the country will naturally, in due course of business, presently begin to experience a similar relaxation of the existing pressure.

A NEW ENGLAND paper having stated as pitiful that there should so soon break out a contest over the estate left by HORACE GREELEY, another paper remarks that the pitifulness of the matter consists, not in the fact that it has broken out so soon, but that it has broken out at all. This is true. The course of the contestants is as unseemly as extraordinary, and it is creditable to the press of the country that, almost without exception, it strongly censures and reprobates the action of the executors under the revoked will, for the pain and annoyance they have occasioned the orphaned daughters of the great journalist. It is to be hoped they will have the grace to withdraw their ill-judged proceedings without delay. The sentiment of the entire people is against them.

IT is to be hoped that the bill of Senator EDMUNDS to punish stock gambling by public officers, which has been laid over under the rules that the matter is of too great importance to be considered under the five-minute rule now prevailing in the Senate, may be called up again at an early date, and that action may be taken upon it. It is bad enough when men risk their own money in these "high toned" gambling transactions, although they have, technically, an undoubted right to invest when and how they please. With the officers of the government, however, it is different. In the large field which in this country exists for subtlety and audacity, the temptation to employ in speculative ventures the means intrusted to our public servants are tremendous, and to this is owing the downfall of almost every government officer who has violated the confidence reposed in him. It is to be hoped the time may come when the moral sense of the people will be educated up to the point of classing all financial overreachers where they belong—with the disreputable orders, namely. Meanwhile let the government lead off in the greatly needed reform.

THE appointment, by the President, of Hon. WILLIAM CAREY, of Illinois, as United States Attorney for Utah, indicates the exercise of a vigorous anti-polygamic policy with respect to that Territory. In view, however, of the fact that the United States Supreme Court last year sustained the action of the official whom he succeeds, in the ground taken by him against the course of Judge MCKEAN, of the Supreme Court of the Territory, respecting the Mormon prosecutions, it would seem that some additional Congressional legislation would be required, if the proposed crusade against the surviving relic of barbarism is to have any practical result; the act of Congress of 1862 prohibiting polygamy not reaching the principal offenders, inasmuch as very few of the leading Mormons have contracted polygamous marriages since its passage, while the Territorial statute against immoral practices is virtually a dead letter, by reason of the fact that the indictments under it must be found by juries composed entirely of Mormons, who, as experience has clearly shown, would not be very likely to return true bills. The appointment, however, indicates an intention on the part of the administration to solve the vexatious problem as speedily as possible.

A GOOD story is told of ALPHONSE KARR, the French journalist, who referring recently to the agitation for amnesty to the Communists, said: "In principle I am in favor of such a step, but I wish first to know whether, if we were to pardon the Communists, they would amnesty us." The administration is every day furnishing new evidences of the fact that it has set itself to the obliteration of the prejudices engendered by the war, and to the promotion of the best interests of the whole people, irrespective of party lines and creeds. Some of the opposition leaders, however, utterly refuse to accept the proffered olive branch, but insist, instead, on keeping up the crack of the Bourbon whip. EX-Governor MERRIMON, for instance, the newly elected United States Senator from North Carolina, has been formally read out of the Democratic party, notwithstanding that no longer ago than last August he was the candidate of that party for the office of Governor of the State. He is admitted to be a man of eminent ability and of irreproachable character; but his offense is that he was chosen Senator by Republican votes, in opposition to VANCE, a bitter and relentless rebel during the war, and an uncompromising reactionist ever since. We respectfully submit that it is time for this bitter bigotry to be finally squelched.

IT is now said that a considerable portion of the several cargoes of destitute Italian immigrants who have been landed at the port of New York within the last few weeks, are criminals who have been deported at the instance, or at least with the knowledge and consent, of the Italian authorities. This is a matter which would seem to call for immediate investigation and protest on the part of the general government. Between two and three thousand of these immigrants have been landed on our shores within the past month, a part of them during the present week, and it is said that the shipments from Italy are still going on. Not one-in a hundred of the number has, it is stated, the slightest acquaintance either with the language, character or institutions of our country, while there are not more than a score of artisans, skilled or unskilled, among the entire lot. All of them are without plans or means, and most of them are said, by the older Italian residents of New York, to belong to the chronically incapable, indolent and useless classes. Many, it appears, were under the impression that their destination was South America, while a few were induced to emigrate with the expectation of immediate employment at high wages. Whether considered in its pauper or criminal aspect, the matter calls for prompt and earnest attention on the part of the proper authorities.

THE PRESIDENT has won his first distinctive civil service reform victory. It seems that he fixed and irrevocable purpose to enforce an honest and business-like administration of the laws, has deterred the enemies of the reform from their threatened attempt to hound him from his independence. The Senate has confirmed the appointment of LUCIAN HAWLEY as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and of G. W. FAIRMAN as Postmaster of Philadelphia, both of whom, it will be recollected, were promoted under the civil service rules, and against whose confirmation it was reported that a dead set was to be made. Discretion is said to be the better part of valor, and there is no doubt that the opponents of the new system acted wisely in declining a contest; inasmuch as a man who is accustomed to "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer," is apt to be a pretty tough customer to deal with, particularly when, as in this instance, he has the whole people at his back. Apropos of this subject, it may not be uninteresting to note that at a meeting of the Civil Service subcommittee, which took place in Washington a day or two ago, for the purpose of informal consultation and interchange of views and experiences concerning the practical workings of the reform in the several departments, the testimony as to the success of the measure was very gratifying, indicating that the rules are being faithfully enforced throughout the departments. It is not improbable that at this rate of progress we shall at no distant date be treated to the novel spectacle of a civil service marked by competency and justice.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Though entire harmony did not mark the proceedings of the Prohibition Convention, lately held in Pittsburgh, it is due to those enthusiastic reformers to say that, as to the main matter, the policy which they assembled to support and recommend, they seemed to be completely agreed. Some points of minor importance gave rise to controversy, but with respect to the right of a bare majority of the population of Pennsylvania to regulate the drinking and eating of the minority, triumphant unison reigned among them.

What impression, whether favorable or unfavorable, they may have made upon disinterested spectators of their deliberations we are unable to report. It is, however, evident that even among persons fully convinced of the futility of their scheme, an indisposition exists to criticise people whose intentions are so manifestly good. Intemperance, a frightful evil wherever it prevails, is a truly appalling evil in this country, where from certain peculiarities of the climate ardent spirits are more rapid and destructive in their effects than they are in some other parts of the world. Then the wide prevalence of the belief that, in view of the peril of even a moderate use of the fascinating beverage and of its utter inutility, all would act wisely in abstaining, tends to enlist sympathy in favor of the most mistaken efforts for the arrest of the mischief. The misfortune is that these efforts sometimes instead of staying, really tend to promote the evil against which they are directed.

These prohibitionists in their indiscriminate warfare on drunkenness themselves exemplify intemperance in one of its most offensive and injurious forms. Confidently and pompously proclaiming that "temperance men" (of course all who favor temperance), "are to-day prohibitionists," they make no distinction between one intoxicating beverage and another, and vehemently demand that government shall take the matter in hand, and render abuse impossible by abolishing use. Manifestly while a vast majority of the people of Christendom shall continue to regard wine and beer as good and wholesome drinks, a very large minority at least, in the United States, will continue to sanction the common taste. We should risk little in saying that a majority in the United States will continue to sanction the taste both in theory and practice. But assuming that a majority favored prohibition, they could impose their mind upon the minority only by the exercise of the grossest and most disgusting tyranny.

> The people's voice is odd,
> It is and it is not the voice of God.

The law would be necessarily ineffective and would be defied and thwarted in a dozen ways more demoralizing to the community and its members than intemperance. Laws are valid only where they are sustained by the general sentiment of the people for whom they are made.

If prohibition as regards all intoxicating beverages is right and expedient, it is difficult to perceive any limit to the practical application of the principle. If the majority consistently with republican liberties, may supervise and control the public taste in the matter of drink, why may they not with equal reason and authority take charge of the pantries of the people, and determine what shall and shall not be eaten? There is literally no limit to which this spirit of meddling, especially if once indulged, and possibly encouraged by some seeming temporary good results, may not extend. Probably some of these prohibitionists lately assembled in convention, have already been casting side glances at certain common articles of diet, which seem to call for abolition or regulation. One may anticipate almost any extravagance from men who gallop their hobby over a solemn ordinance of Christ, and would prevent the use of wine even in the celebration of the eucharist.

But the most injurious effects of the prohibition agitation consists in its tendency to change the true relations of the subject of temperance. Temperance is a virtue—one of the cardinal virtues in the classification of the old writers. It exists and flourishes or declines under the direction of the will and the conscience, however the latter power may be defined. Temperance is self-restraint; the Greeks called it *sophrosune*, or soundness of mind. Intoxicating drink is only one of the manifold temptations which it is called to resist. Temperance principles that may be depended upon can be established in the individual only by careful training in youth and by a healthy public sentiment in the community, which frowns upon excess in one evil direction as much as in another. But to represent drunkenness as chiefly a misfortune, and to cast whatever moral blame attaches to it upon the rum sellers, as they are called, are ways of thought and speech purely mischievous in their influence. Topers who have some conscience left, or some reminiscences of former respectability, will be generally found warmly in favor of prohibition, at least in their sober moments. They also greatly relish the violent denunciations directed against tavern keepers. Young fellows fond of drink are also likely enough to reflect that the community or the government is bound to come to their rescue, and remove temptation from their path. But this remedy is and will remain impracticable while men insist upon personal freedom, and it is idle to look to any other more satisfactory resources against the prevailing vice than the sound moral education of youth and the cultivation of a public sentiment which shall regard the tippler with the same contempt and disgust with which it regards some other forms of self-indulgence. While he is simply pitied and the blame is thrown upon others, even a beginning of reformation is hardly to be expected.

PERSONAL.

Senator Wilson, who has served on the Military Committee of the Senate for the past sixteen years, and for a large portion of the time as Chairman, has been excused at his own request from further service on the committee. Senator Logan succeeds Mr. Wilson in the chairmanship.

Judge Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on leaving his residence at Mauch Chunk on Tuesday morning last, slipped upon the ice and fell, breaking his arm near the shoulder. Such an accident is a severe inconvenience to any one, but to a man of the active business habits of the Judge, with so many important interests resting upon him, the trouble is greatly increased.

A French paper relates the following anecdote of the founder of the great banking family of Rothschilds, who, it states was at that time a peddler: One day he was going to a neighboring town, laden with a roll of cloth to sell at the fair, when he was overtaken by another peddler who followed the same road with a similar object, but who, more fortunate than himself, was driving an ass carrying his stuff. Conversation began between these two honest tradesmen, when one said to the other, whom we may call Rothschild the First, "Ease yourself of that burden and put it on the ass." This was done, and they journeyed on until they came to a deep and narrow ravine, across which a sing'e plank served as a bridge. The ass was going over followed by his master, when the prudent Rothschild, impelled by some unaccountable presentiment, said, "Wait a moment, I will take back my cloth, it is all my fortune, and accidents happen so frequently." At the same time he removed the load, and while fixing it upon his shoulder the ass and his master stepped upon the plank, which sank under their weight, and they disappeared into the chasm. M. Rothschild remained in safety on the bank, bearing with him the nucleus of the enormous fortune which his descendants now possess.

Miss Mary Thurman, eldest daughter of the Ohio Senator, is soon to be married to a naval officer.

They tell a good story about Colonel Davidson, Adjutant General of Texas. He received a bogus dispatch from Bell county, indicating his election to the State Senate, whereupon he promptly resigned his Adjutant's office, and his resignation was promptly accepted. If he had it to do again, he would probably WAIT for the official returns.

A plucky woman is Mrs. Kendall, wife of First Lieutenant F. G. Kendall, of the Twenty fifth Infantry, stationed at Fort Davis, Texas. She was awakened early the other morning by the noise of some one attempting to enter her window. Her husband was absent on duty and she saw that her safety lay only in the prompt use of a revolver in her possession. She called three times, "Who's there?" and, receiving no response, fired straight at the head of the intruder, who had nearly succeeded in getting into her apartment. An examination proved him to be a negro belonging to Company one, Ninth United States Cavalry, one of the companies composing the garrison. The bullet had penetrated the skull and must have killed him instantly.

The Hebrew society of New York is likely to have distinction by giving to America a poetess, in the person of Miss Emma Lazarus, the daughter of a wealthy and highly respectable gentleman of the Jewish faith. The young lady has published a volume of poems called "Admetus and other Poems." The volume has been warmly received in England, and the young lady, now but twenty-three years of age, shows talent enough to secure her attention and a place in literature. *Lippincott's* for December has one of Miss Lazarus's long poems, and a smooth piece of versification it is.

It is said that the Pope has long had a presentiment or fear that he would die before the end of the year, and that as the last month wears away his anxiety increases. For some time past he has been very wakeful and restless, keeping his special attendants almost constantly with him.

Governor (elect) DIX, of New York, has already selected his staff, viz: John F. Rathbone, of Albany, Adjutant General; Wm. H. Morris, of Putnam, Inspector General; John N. Knapp, of Cayuga, Quartermaster General; Rufus H. King, of Albany, Paymaster General; Robert C. Pruyn, of Albany, Messrs. Fish and Stewart, of New York, and Griswold, of Troy, Aides-de-Camp.

Remond, the colored lawyer of Boston, has become insane by overwork in the late Presidential campaign. On the whole, that was a warmish season.

Mr. Fletcher Harper, junior member of the well-known New York publishing firm, will be married on the 18th inst., at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, to Miss Tacie Beine McDonald, daughter of ex-United States Senator McDonald.

Miss Olive Logan (Mrs. Wirt Sikes), will accompany her husband to Europe next spring, to remain abroad an indefinite time. This season, accordingly, will be her last as a public speaker. She proposes to close her career in the lecture field next May, and will not return to it.

THE Agricultural College of Pennsylvania has issued its catalogue for 1872. This institution is under the charge of President James Calder, D. D., and a full corps of assistants. It has 150 pupils, and is distributed as follows: Graduates, two; seniors, seven; juniors, ten; sophomores, twenty-one; freshmen, forty-two, and in the preparatory school, eighty-eight. Twenty-three of the students are females. At the time of its organization it was the purpose to extend the privileges of the college to male students only, and for twelve years no provision was made for lady students. On September 5th, 1871, the trustees voted to admit both sexes on equal conditions. Therefore, young ladies are admitted to the same courses of study as the gentlemen are, subject to the same general rules, and on graduation receive the same degrees and certificates. Such separation of the sexes and variation of labor for exercise and instruction as prudence dictates are carefully observed. The college is situated in Harris township, Center county, twelve miles south of Bellefonte, access to which town is obtained by daily stages over a turnpike road.

DURAD of highway robbers lead to the death of an eccentric citizen of Newburg, New York, a short time since. To prevent the robbers from getting his cash he had it locked up in a dozen little safes attached to his person. Thus equipped he could defy foot-pads and smile upon the pistol's muzzle, knowing full well that if any robber would shoot him he would expend powder and shot to no purpose, unless he had a coal chisel, a sledge hammer or some other safe-opening implement about him. The other day, however, he fell into the river, and being weighed down by his safes, sank to rise no more; and when the safes were opened by the authorities, they were found to contain forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

A curious copper coin was recently unearthed near Manchester, N. H. On one side appears the date, 799, in Arabic numerals, and a small crown; upon the other is the number six in Roman numerals, and four small, parallel pillars. The coin is much corroded and worn, and no one is able to decide what government issued it.

Here is an item for the anti-vaccinationists: In the French army, where revaccination is not practiced, 23,469 deaths from small-pox occurred during the late campaign; in the German army, where revaccination is compulsory, but 263 deaths happened from this disease during the same period.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

St. Joseph's Cathedral, the great Catholic Church building of Columbus, which has been in course of erection for five years, will be ready for worship at Christmas. S. S. Cox has presented the St. Joseph's Cathedral with a magnificent painting which he brought from Spain.

In Massachusetts, institutes for the exclusive benefit of farmers, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, are the latest novelty. A recent one enjoyed the presence of a large number of staff-grumbled educators, who did valuable service.

A case is soon to be brought before an Ohio court to decide whether the Pullman Sleeping-car Company shall be regarded as a common carrier or as a landlord. In the former case, the company is simply responsible for losses resulting from the negligence or dishonesty of employees; in the latter it becomes responsible for the valuables of the lodgers, and must either keep a safe to deposit these valuables, or make good their loss.

Waltham, Massachussets, people are down on Nasby, who declined to lecture the other evening, when he found that the announcement of his lecture did not fill the house, lest he should "hurt his reputation abroad."

The Louisiana imbroglio has passed into the region of the inscrutable, and resembles in its general aspect the Irish homicide which was followed by a Coroner's verdict holding the killer and the killed equally responsible for the crime and finding the survivor guilty of murder and the dead man of suicide.

Arrangements are being made for equipping eight photographic stations for observing the transit of Venus, in December, 1874, of which four will be in the Northern and four in the Southern Hemisphere. The northern stations will be in China, Japan, and the adjacent islands, if any of them offer a favorable station. The southern stations will be selected in New Zealand, Chatham, Tasmania, and perhaps the Kerguelen Islands. Each station will be provided with an astronomer as chief of party, an assistant astronomer, and two or three photographic assistants.

Since the year 1826 not a single first class occupied dwelling house in Boston has been burned to the ground. This was asserted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the other day, on the authority of a leading insurance official.

The novel application was made in a New Haven court, recently, by an attorney, in his own behalf, for an injunction to prevent the holding of a wake over a dead relative. The petition was granted.

Twelve deep draught vessels crossed the bar of the Mississippi at Southwest Pass during the month of November, without detention. The ships drew from eighteen to nineteen and one-half feet, and the engineer department reports the channel navigable at high tide for vessels drawing twenty-feet.

Texas, with her hundreds of thousands of cattle upon illimitable plains, has no milk. It is impossible for a traveler to get a drink of milk in a Texas hotel. All the butter used in the States is imported, and the only apology for the lacteal fluid is a condensed article from the Northern States.

The champion Yankee resides in Maine. He began business by buying a watch for $7 50. In the course of time the watch was traded for other property, and eventually into a horse, and after several trades the man found himself possessed of a horse worth $125, $135 in money, a pair of wheels, robes, blankets, &c., and during all the trades made he never paid one dollar boot.

Philadelphia has a little heroine of ten years, who had the misfortune to lose both arms, one just above and the other just below the elbow, when only nineteen months old, who, with two weeks' tuition, has become an expert as a sewing machine operator, performing with rapidity and precision such parts as winding the bobbin, threading the shuttle and needle, putting on the hemmer or feller, all with her little stumps, and apparently quite happy in her triumph over the necessity of hands and fingers.

Female car conductors are the latest recommendation.

It is reported that the Japanese government intends to establish a comprehensive educational system, including eight colleges, two hundred and fifty-six high schools, and over fifty-three thousand public schools, at which the attendance is to be compulsory for all children above six years of age.

Sweden is getting anxious about its Arctic expedition. The three vessels of which it is composed passed beyond Spitzenberg about September 1, and have not been heard from since. As only one of them was provided for the siege of winter, it is feared that all three are wrecks in the ice.

A Kentucky editor has a live tarantula which he cherishes as a most cunning and attractive pet. In a state of animation its hairy legs extend over a circumference greater than that of a tin cup. In cold weather it coils up in a torpid state, but when the thermometer rises it does likewise, and looks savage enough.

One of the most important links in the telegraph system around the world is that just completed between Ingham and Adelaide, south Australia, the distance covered being twelve thousand six hundred and fifty miles. It only remains to lay the projected cable from California across the Pacific to complete the girdle around the earth, and bring the extremes within speaking distance of each other.

Florida must be the hunter's paradise. A party of northern visitors, during a short hunt, recently, killed and secured five bears, fifteen deer, ten bucks, eighty five squirrels, one canvas back, and also caught upwards of five hundred cat-fish and bream, one opposum, and five parroquets.

It is stated that the salmon fisheries of Alaska, if freely developed, would be one of the richest possessions of the United States. The salmon fisheries at Sitka alone, though yet in their infancy, yield thousands of barrels annually, while south of that port there are dozens of splendid openings for the establishment of the same manufacture, and are enormously abundant on the coast, the quality being estimated as far superior to the "bank" fish.

The fall roads of Massachusetts will be large gainers by the Boston fire. It has increased the number of their passengers, and will give them much additional freight during the next year.

Not only has coal advanced in England, but also in South America. The only country of South America which has coal mines of any importance is Chili. Owing to an advance in the cost of labor in Chili coal has risen there to $30 a ton.

A Massachusetts mechanic, some time ago, invented a valuable improvement to the running gear of railroad cars. He showed the plan to a false friend, who assured him that the idea was an old one and not patentable, but who soon afterward secured a patent on it for himself. The device is said to have proved very profitable, being now in general use on the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Work began on Monday at the Quincy, New Hampshire, quarries on the great contract for furnishing granite for the new city and county buildings at Philadelphia. The sum for the contract is $3,200,000, and it is estimated that it will require five hundred men five years to get out the granite and dress it.

A New York florist has discovered, by a process only know to himself, the art of preserving natural flowers so that they will last for years without the substitution of wax or any other material. This discovery will be highly appreciated by those who wish to preserve flowers in their natural beauty as memorials. It is impossible, of course, to preserve fragrance, but it is possible by this process to preserve the most delicate flowers in all their naturalness and beauty.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

LINSEED TEA FOR SICK HORSES.

According to the *American Veterinary Journal*, this is not only a valuable restorative, but is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates them; tranquilizes the irritable states of the parts, and favors healthy action. The editor says we have prescribed linseed tea in large quantities during the past month for horses laboring under the prevailing influenza; they seem to derive much benefit from it, and generally drank it with avidity. Aside from the benefit we derive from the action of mucilage and oil, which the seed contains, its nutritive elements are of some account, especially when given to animals laboring under soreness in the organs of deglutition, which frequently precludes from swallowing more solid food. In the event of an animal becoming prostrated by inability to masticate or swallow more food, linseed tea may be resorted to, and in case of irritable cough the addition of a little honey makes it still more useful. In the latter form it may be given to animals laboring under acute or chronic disease of the urinary apparatus, more especially of the kidneys. The linseed tea is prepared as follows: Put a couple of handsfulls of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it. Cover it up a short time, then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use.

TO PREVENT CATTLE JUMPING.

A correspondent of the *Vermont Farmer* thus describes an improved poke or jumping stick: First, put a piece across the horns. Then have a piece of hard wood board, one-half or three-fourths of an inch thick and about three feet long. Have a hole inserted in the bar across the horns in such a way that when this hard wood strip is inserted in it, running out over the back, as the animal naturally carries its head, the rear end will be just free of the back. Drive three or four shingle nails, ground sharp, into this end, letting them come through three-fourths of an inch, so that as soon as the animal makes an effort to raise his head to jump the fence, the nails will soundly prick his back, and he will be apt to frisk his tail and start for some feed that is easier to be obtained. For cheapness and durability this arrangement is unequalled. It weighs less than three pounds, it is not in the way in traveling around, as it is natural for the animal to throw its head opposite to the side it lies on. When they are feeding, it is upright in the air. It will keep the animal to which it is applied where he belongs, sure.

THE VALUE OF CORN-FODDER.

Persons who condemn corn-fodder as "innutritious" are invited by Paschall Morris, of the *Practical Farmer*, to consider the ways of a prominent dairyman "whose butter is excelled by no other in the Philadelphia market," and who "pretty much sustained fifty-eight cows on sowed corn from the middle of last July to the middle of October, and that, too, from the product of three acres." He estimates that he took ninety tons of this "innutritious" substance from the space indicated, and he knows that his cows did not fall off in their milk during these three months of drought, but that some increased the flow, and that the butter was fully up to the standard. There is nothing better for wintering cattle or young horses, and especially milch cows, than good bright corn fodder, and where forage is scarce, it is of great value to the farmer.

KEEP YOUR STOCK OUT OF STORMS.

A great many good farmers, who have warm barns and proper provision for their stock, let the animals suffer a great deal from being needlessly exposed to the weather, especially on stormy days. We know of some active, stirring farmers, who are always up early in the morning, that have their cattle fed and out in the yard by eight o'clock, in the short, blue days of January. The cattle shiver from the cold, and huddle close to each other near the south side of the barn, that the winter sun may give them a little warmth, and the farmer thinks he is "smart" to have his cattle fed and out so early in the day. But the fact is, cattle are better off in the barn than out, almost any day from December to March. Of course they should have water and a little exercise, but an hour or two in the yards each pleasant day is sufficient for this, and the remainder of the time they should be kept in their stalls and tie-ups. Neat cattle do not, especially milk cows, during any kind of storm in the winter. Better deprive them of water an entire day than to let them out an hour to drink, during which time they will become so chilled and their coats so dampened by the driving storm as to require half the night for the animal heat to overcome its effects and get the steam up to a comfortable state. Where a supply of water exists in barn-yards, animals may perhaps be turned out, even in a cold storm, but they will then drink but a few sips, putting back for the warm barn in great haste, and it is no uncommon thing to see them utterly refuse to venture away from the ground on the cold legs. To compel them to go forty rods in such weather for their necessary drink is downright cruelty. Sheep also suffer greatly from being forced to remain out in damp snows and cold days, although they will endure dry cold better than storms of any kind; and no farmer should keep sheep who has not an ample shed or protection of some kind, under which they cannot only remain at night, but also receive their food in inclement weather. On clear, pleasant days the yard affords the best place to feed them, and clean snow forms the best feed-rack. It must not be forgotten that an animal exposed to storms, both winds or cold weather loses an excessive amount of bodily heat, and that this wasted heat must be again supplied from the animal's digestive system, making a drain on the fat, the flesh and the blood, which in turn must be kept up by an increased amount of forage. Therefore, in order to economize fodder, and to maintain the best vigor in the animal, your animals at the least expense, expose them as little as possible to the cold, inclement weather of our sharp, exhaustive winters.

MEASURING HAY.

Several correspondents ask how to measure hay in the bin, or mow or in the stack. Measuring hay depends so much on the circumstances of the case, condition of the hay, &c., that it is difficult to give reliable rules for such calculations. The following are perhaps sufficiently true for all practical purposes:

1. *In a mow*—Multiply length, breadth and height in feet, and the product will be the number of cubic feet contained.

2. *Around stack with a conical roof*—Multiply the mean circumference by 0.553, and add to the product the perpendicular height to the eaves; this gives a computing height. Then multiply the square of the circumference by .08 and again by the computing height, and this product will give the solid contents in the stack.

Example.—Required the number of cubic feet in a round stack with conical roof. The stack is 40 feet in mean circumference, and its perpendicular height to eaves is 12 feet. 40×0.553+2.132. To this add 12, and we have for result 14.132, the computing height. Now the square of 40 is 1600; multiply 1600 by .08, and we have 128. Now multiply 128 by 14.132, and we have 1808.896, the number of cubic feet in the stack.

3. *Oblong Stack.*—If the stack be oblong, with a roof in form of a triangular prism, to the perpendicular height of stack to the eaves, add one-fourth of its mean breadth for the computing height; then multiply height by the mean breadth, and again by length, and the result will be the solid contents of the stack.

Example.—Required, the number of cubic feet in a stack, with a roof in shape of a triangular prism, the stack being 15 feet across, and its perpendicular height to eaves being 12 feet, and its length 30 feet. One-fourth of 15 (mean breadth) is 3.75; add to this 12, and we have 15.75, which is the computing height; multiply 15.75 by 15 and we have 236.25. Now, multiply 236.25 by 30, and we have 7087.50 cubic feet in the stack.

When we have discovered the number of cubic feet in a stack or mow, we proceed to assign a given number of cubic feet to say, a ton of hay. In stacks that have lain over the year, about 343 cubic, or 7 feet every way, will make a ton of timothy hay, and 276 cubic feet, or 6½ feet every way, of clover hay. In the mow about 729 cubic feet, or 9 feet every way, will contain a ton of new hay.

These are not, however, by any means arbitrary rules, as much depends upon the quality of hay, and the manner of putting it in the barn or stacks, but they are as true as can be obtained without going into any elaborate calculation.

KILLING POULTRY.

An exchange says the easiest, quickest and best way to kill a fowl is to open his beak, and then with a pointed and narrow knife make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebre and cause immediate death. After which hang the fowl up until the bleeding ceases; then rinse the back out with vinegar and water. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer and do not present the unsightly external marks of those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck. In this connection we wish to impress upon readers the necessity of special care in dressing poultry for market. The difference in price will more than compensate for the trouble. Also, always send in poultry in poor condition—holiday customers all look for and will take only fat birds.

VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.

From actual experiment it has been found that the droppings from four Brahmas for one night weighed in one case exactly one pound, and in another more than three-quarters of a pound, an average of nearly four ounces each bird. By drying this was reduced to not quite one and one-half ounces. Other breeds make less; but, allowing only one ounce per bird daily of dried dung, fifty fowls will make in their roosting house alone 1,000 pounds per annum of the best manure in the world. Hence one-half an acre of poultry will make more than enough manure for one acre of land, seven cwt. of guano being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts. No other stock will give an equal return in this way, and these figures demand careful attention from the large farmer. The manure, before using, should be mixed with twice its bulk of earth, and then allowed to stand in a heap, covered with a few inches of earth till decomposed throughout, when it makes the very best manure that can be had.

A NEW YORK paper tells of a young German woman who sued a boy of sixteen, for breach of promise. He was arrested and gave bail. His counsel applied to Judge Faucher for the discharge of the order of arrest, on the ground that, as a minor, the prisoner could not be required to fulfill a contract of marriage. The Court reserved its decision. An occurrence like this opens a wide field for conjecture and investigation. Is the woman or the boy the responsible party? Did the woman do the wooing, and are we to think that the adolescent, saying he would never consent, consented? There are enough cases of boys being married to women old enough to be their mothers, to make the moral motive at the bottom of it an interesting question.

Unproductive Frauds.

Imitations and counterfeits of an established, popular restorative, although mischievous in their direct effects, are indirectly beneficial in some respects. They teach the community to rate at its just value the preparation that has been similated and pirated. The reputation and sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, have been greatly enhanced by the attempts that have been made to supplant it. The duplex of imposture who from time to time have been induced by plausible falsehoods to try some worthless succedaneum for the standard tonic of America have invariably returned to it in an enthusiastic frame of mind, ready to champion its merits to the uttermost. The warmest panegyrists of its preventive and curative properties are those who have weighed the nostrums of envious adventurers in the balance and found them wanting. In a pecuniary point of view, all attempts to undermine the popularity of this medicine have proved advantageous to the proprietors, and except for the sake of protecting the public the game of exposure would not be worth the candle.

WILSON'S
GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
BRONCHITIS. ASTHMA, CROUP.

The greatest achievement of the nineteenth century was the discovery of this great medicinal compound, which is saving thousands who would otherwise have been victims of the grave. In fact it stands

UNRIVALLED AS A MEDICINE.

Pulmonary Consumption, or other diseases of the Lungs, are as curable as any other affection if the proper remedy is used.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
81 Market street.
Sole Agent for Western Pennsylvania.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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DRY GOODS.
Popular Prices
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Are now offering very choice lines of
Dress Goods,
At prices ranging from 25 to 50 Cents per Yard. Also, a magnificent stock of
DRESS SILKS
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
The above Goods will be found well worthy of inspection by persons wanting good Goods at moderate prices for Christmas Presents, Etc.
In addition to our very large stock of Fine Silks and Dress Goods, we have a very complete stock of Cloaks in Cloth, Silk Velvet and Seal Skin.
Also, a large assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
From medium to very fine qualities; Fine Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NUTRINA--PAPOMA.
NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or gummy.
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5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
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GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.
PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by some other process. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
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FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
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TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF
THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTY
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Wanamaker & Brown,
The Popular Clothiers of Philadelphia,
HAVE OPENED A
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
AT
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Four Doors above Wood Street, not far from Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we are NOW Offering an
UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE
REAL BARGAINS
IN
Substantial Clothing,
FOR MEN'S WINTER WEAR.
☞ Gent's wishing to lay in a full supply of our ELEGANTLY MADE GARMENTS at Lower Prices than the same Class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh, ARE INVITED to inspect our Large and Varied Assortment of Beautiful NEW STYLE OVERCOATS AND SUITS made expressly for our own Retail Sales by our skillful workmen in Philadelphia, under our own careful supervision.
☞ We assure those who visit our BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT that they will receive POLITE ATTENTION and PRICES as low as is consistent in EVERY respect.
☞ Samples of all our Piece Goods to Make to Order (in Philadelphia) will be shown, and Selections may be made, with as gratifying results in regard to Style, Quality, Fit and Price as if the "order" had been given direct in Oak Hall, Philadelphia.
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62 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
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197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
RETAIL STORES.
Holiday Season.
EVERY DEPARTMENT FILLED
WITH
Choicest Goods
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Latest Novelties
Men's Furnishing Department.
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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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DRAFTS, payable on demand, in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Security Trust Co.

(Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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WE OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

$50,000 SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve miles of the Road, and is a key to the whole Road, the balance to run as follows: seventy, and pays 7 1-2 per cent. on the investment.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1872.

There is evident signs of improvement in the financial situation. Money is coming in from the neighboring country and bank deposits are increasing; the Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to five per cent. which will have a beneficial effect on the New York market and increase the sales of American securities in Europe. The prospect is therefore, that we shall have a season of monetary quiet for some time to come, and although the rates of interest will probably not rule low, we shall have what is a much more important condition of business prosperity—a steady money market—free from the exhausting stringency and frequent spasms that have done so much mischief in the past. In the truth the violent and sudden changes in the money market have had a repressive influence on almost all departments of industrial enterprise, the facilities of mercantile business have received a serious check, and it has been almost impossible to obtain money by the discount of legitimate business paper, except at rates which no solvent firm could afford to pay. It is to be hoped that the banks, and especially private bankers, may see that it is to the interests of all concerned, particularly to themselves, as capitalists, to freely extend the maturing paper of our merchants until the winter stagnancy gives way to the active movements of the spring trade.

—A letter from a leading New York house says:

"The new municipal and railroad bonds which are now offering in the market have for some months been extremely dull; and since July the foreign demand has almost wholly ceased to exist. Within a few weeks, however, there have been reports of a renewal of the demand. This revival is ascribed to the increasing ease of money in Europe. To this cause is also due the depression of foreign exchange, as the bankers show a greater disposition for some time past to lend their bills of exchange on satisfactory collateral. Under these circumstances, gold can scarcely be expected to advance, and the price we quote is 112¾. But for the anticipation that the present Congressional session will see some infusion of the currency, gold would probably fall somewhat below its present price."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	113	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116½	116½	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
New 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	112	112	112

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Funding	112¾

—We have called attention some time since to the suit of a Memphis banker against his correspondent in Boston in which the Boston bank, on taking his acceptance of a party on a draft sent them for collection from Memphis, delivered to the acceptor a bill of lading attached. At maturity the draft not being paid, suit was brought by the Memphis against the Boston bank for the amount of the draft, and alleging that the bill of lading should not have been surrendered until payment of the draft; judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff. In relation to cases of this character the Philadelphia Clearing House Association have issued the following circular to their correspondents:

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1872.

DEAR SIR—Time drafts are frequently sent to the banks of this city for acceptance by the drawees, accompanied by shipping receipts or bills of lading for goods shipped to the drawee, without instructions whether the bills of lading are to be surrendered to the drawee upon his accepting the draft or not. We are advised that, upon such drafts being accepted, it is the duty of the bank to surrender the bill of lading to the acceptor of the draft, in the absence of any special instructions. To prevent all misapprehension arising in the course of our business transactions in these matters, we have thought it proper to address this circular to our correspondents, and state that we will in all cases deliver the bills of lading to the drawees, upon his acceptance of the draft, unless instructed to the contrary by our correspondent at the time of sending in the draft and bill of lading.

Please note the contents of this circular, and bear in mind that we shall be governed by the above stated rule in all cases to which it is applicable.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 13, 1872.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Canton	78				
Cumberland Coal	22				
Quicksilver	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Pacific Mail	46				
Adams Express	49				
Wells, Fargo Express	49				
American Express	63				
United States Express	84				
New York Central	96¾				
Erie	20¾				
Michigan Central	94				
Michigan Southern	92½				
Illinois Central	124				
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	93				
Chicago and Northwest	82½				
Do preferred	91				
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Do preferred	70				
Fort Wayne	97				
Ohio and Mississippi	31				
Terre Haute	10				
Chicago and Alton	91				
Do preferred	110				
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3				
Mariposa	10				
New Jersey Central	93½				

—The wheat market is reported firm with advancing prices. The apparent scarcity of grain is, however, accounted for by the fact that in the centers of that trade, in Chicago and Milwaukee, the banks during the summer months make heavy advances to grain dealers and speculators who carry large stocks making the visible supply very abundant. Now that the pork men are calling on the banks for a supply of funds to market that crop, the grain dealers are unable to get capital to increase their business, hence the visible supply of grain in the market is scant. A representative of one of our leading grain firms, now in the West reports large amounts of grain stored throughout the country which will make its appearance in the active market after the pork crop has been disposed of.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	56½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penna. R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	36	United Co's N. of N. J.	93½
Catawissa	25¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	65¾	Reading	98½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 13, 1872.

REMARKS.—We cannot refrain from again reminding the reader that the weather continues cold. But as to speculating upon its future phases we rather prefer to wait and see what will turn up. The rivers are still ice-bound, and the wharves present a deserted appearance. Large numbers of coal barges are safely for the present moored on the ice, and it is to be hoped they will have a "safe deliverance" when the day of trial comes.

The supply of wheat continues very light, one dealer informing us that he could have disposed of ten or a dozen car loads he had them. Country millers are in the market, and as they cannot buy wheat at what they consider fair prices, are turning their attention to the purchase of western flour with which to fill orders, in not this reversing the general order of things? There is also an active demand reported for corn and oats, though the supply on hand are fully up with the requirements of the trade. Bacon and provisions are reported quiet and firm at quotations, with a good local demand. Butter and eggs (prime articles) are scarce and in demand at full prices.

The game market is fully stocked with all varieties of feathered, furred, and haired animals, including wild and tame turkeys, reed birds, grouse, ducks, partridges, squirrels, rabbits, opossums, small pigs, &c. Now is the time to secure an in-fit for the coming holidays:

It may not be out of place to call the attention of the reader to the fact that all merchants who make a specialty of holiday goods have unusually large and elegant stocks this season, of which the reader may easily satisfy himself, or herself, by a promenade along the principal business at eets.

Below will be found the ruling quotations of the market, the reader being especially reminded that they are wholesale unless special mention is made of the fact:

APPLES—Are in unfavorable weather for handling apples, and all that are shipped are at the "owner's risk." Rates are consequently higher and prices firm. In lots of 100 bbls or more, Receipts only 22 barrels.

ASHES—Pearls 11c@11½; pots 10c; soda 4c; common, 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; muriate 2½@3c.

BEANS—$2 75@3 00 bbl; half do $4 50; XX, $10 ⅌ bbl; half do $5; India Ax, $11 ⅌ bbl; $3 50 for half do. Parts of ⅌ bbl. When packages are returned $1 are allowed for barrels and $2 50 for half do.

BEESWAX—Market quiet at 25@26c per gallon.

BRANS—Prime white navy is in good demand at $2 50@2 75 per bushel; lower grades $2 00.

BREESWAX—We are reported sales at 33@35c per pound.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices, with a fair local and shipping demand reported. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 15@17c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain shoulders 6½c; sugar cured clear rib sides 9@9½c; clear sides 10c; breakfast bacon 10@12c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $15 00; ham sausage 10c; lard, in tier 8c. Wholesale, in lots of 500 lbs, hams and shoulders, 10½c; plain lard, $2 50 per keg; pigs feet, per half bbl, $2 00. Receipts, bacon—pieces 2,750; hams 20.

BUTTER—Receipts are on the increase, the 75 packages against 19. Prices are a shade weaker but not lower. We quote prime roll, 31 for table use, at 28@30c; tubs or firkins, 26@28c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans $6 00 ⅌ doz; ½ lb cans $3 50 ⅌ doz; ¼ lb cans $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BURNT COAL—Market steady at 4½c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$9 00 ⅌ bbl; sacks 4½@5c ⅌ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 8@8½c; clear sides 6@6½c; shoulders 5@5½c.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 7@7½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl; Beesmith's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES—Star 21½@22c; mould 19c; stearine 14½@15c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts on the increase, being 993 boxes. Prices unchanged and market reported rather dull. We quote as follows: Prime New York, Goshen 16½@17c; Ohio, Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13½@14c; Factory 14½@15c.

CIDER—Sales at $10 00@12 00 ⅌ bbl, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's $14@15 ⅌ bbl; common to cultivated $9 to $13 ⅌ bbl.

CLOVER OIL—Standard limed, in round lots, 23½ @24c ⅌ gallon; jobbing lots 25c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $5 ⅌ case.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5c@5½ ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 9@9½c; peaches, prime halves, 7@8c; blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—No change in prices, fresh selling at 34@36c ⅌ dozen; limed 29@32c.

FLOUR—Receipts decreasing, being only 1,300 bbls against 2,500. The market continues very active and firm. Prices for the various brands of western and domestic flours, remain unchanged at the following figures: Penn Mills, fancy white wheat, $8 75; Rising Sun, $7 90; Island Minnesota, $8 00@8 25; Ford's Wisconsin, $7 25@7 75.

SEED—Bolted corn meal 15c ⅌ bushel; chopped rye $1 85; chopped corn $1 35; chopped corn and rye $1 40; shorts $1 00; middlings $1 00@1 90; second $1 25.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72@75c per lb to the trade, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

FISH—White fish at $5 50 per half barrel; mackerel, shore, $20@25 per barrel; No. 1 bay $17@18; No. 2 shore, $15@16; No. 2 bay, $13@14; large, in small packages, $4 25 and $5 in barrels; new cod fish $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador split $8 50 @9 00; new Labrador $7 50.

GROCERIES—The market presents no change worthy of note. Trade is fully up to the average for this month, notwithstanding the many breaks in the way of the horse disease and a close money market. The outlook for a good trade after the 1st of January is very fair. The demand for sugars is more active and prices are hardening. The feeling in coffee is quite strong, and some well-informed dealers say that extreme prices will rule after the 1st prox. We note the arrival of new crop New Orleans sugar of a very choice quality. The prices is reasonable. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Knights yellow 9¾c; Reyl, G & Co, C; 9¾c; Woodville yellow, Knights extra C 11c; do A, Bayeneyer & Co's yellow C 10c; H & E, extra C 12¾c; Monumental C 12c; W. W. & Co's extra C 12¾c; Calvin's do 12¾c; Calvert's 13¼c; do A 13c; granulated 13¾c; powdered 13¾c; crushed 13¾c; P & Reyl's Diamond 13½c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio coffee 24½c; prime 23@23½c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@20½; roasted, loose, 24½c; roasted, in packages, 25c.

Syrups—Orleans—prime 90c; choice 85c; Union 75c; H A extra 56c; do fancy 65c; Reavers 56c; single 60c; extra maple 65c; common 25@50c.

Rice—Carolina 8½@9c; Rangoon 7½@7½c.

LARD OIL—Full strength 75c; winter strained 85c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats, in sacks, since our last:

Wheat, sacks..... 600 | Barley, sacks..... 459
Corn, sacks..... 274 | Oats, sacks..... 321
Rye..... 24 |

[There were no receipts of grain reported at the Grain Elevator yesterday.]

The supply of wheat continues very light; but our advices assure us that the grain is in the country, but that owing to the fore disease and the scarcity of money, great difficulty is experienced in getting it to market. Prices are firm, but not quotably higher. Choice red winter $1 65@1 70; amber $1 56@1 60; white $1 57@1 60. Oats—sales in the store at 50c; in bulk, and 52@56c sacked; new car load lots, 48@49c. Corn—Market quiet and firm for car load lots; the former is held at 58@59c, the latter at 55c, in bulk, and 59@60c sacked; new car lots, 50@51c. Rye—Market quiet at 90c@$1 00.

HIDES—$4 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

HAY—Baled $22@23, as to quality. Arrivals from the country are largely on the increase, owing to the solid condition of the roads.

HOPS—Market steady at 35@36c; 1871s at 10@12c.

HONEY—Sales at 30@33c ⅌ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white reported at $2 00 ⅌ bbl; feathers $2 25.

MINCE MEAT—At 12c ⅌ lb.

ONIONS—Silver skins are held at $3 00@3 25 ⅌ bbl; yellow $2 75; reds $2 00@2 50.

POTATOES—Peachblows 18@30c ⅌ bush; Jersey sweets $5 00@5 25 ⅌ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, ⅌ pair, 50@55c; dressed 15@16c lb; turkeys 16@18c.

RAGS—Held at 3¾@3½c ⅌ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 ⅌ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 45@3 50 ⅌ bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

VINEGAR—Sanders 20c ⅌ gal; whole carcass 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 90@93c ⅌ gall.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 13, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was firm but not active, dealers being disposed to wait in their orders in the hope of concessions. Crude at Parker's is quoted at $3 55@3 60, whilst some holders demand $4; under the circumstances we do not know we did better than for prices in other parts of the oil region see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers continue apart in their views. Refiners are asking 27c for this month's delivery, whilst exporters decline to pay over 26½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady and prices unchanged; city $2 15; country $1 85@2 00.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 13.—The *Courier* says: There was little demand for oil at the dull rate point, but we hear of no change in the market, and none was a seller reaching at the close. Sales—

1,000 bbls upper tank, regular	82 92½
500 bbls upper tank, regular	2 92
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	3 00
1,000 bbls Parker's	2 95
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 95

NEW YORK, December 13—Oil City 12.—Crude in bulk held moderately firm at 26½c; cargoes held at 27½c. Refined nominal at 30½c; cargoes held at 27½c. Cases 30½ @31c; free 32½c. Benzine 17½@18c. Naphtha 17½c. Crude oil for other than immediate delivery 26c. Refined oil delivery unchanged; refined held at 27c.

RICHMOND CENTER, December 13—Market quiet; quoted at 25@26 ⅌ bbl.

RICHMOND CENTER, December 13—Market dull at 25@26.

WELLSVILLE, December 13—Market quiet, dull and nothing doing; held at $2 90, $3 85 bbl.

OIL CITY, December 13—Market quiet and dull; ruled at $3 00; lower read $3 00.

TITUSVILLE, December 13—Market steady; s w held at 25; crude in bulk 12½c; cases 30½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 13—Market unsettled and almost impossible to quote; nominally 82½@83c.

TITUSVILLE, December 13—Market dull at 83 85@3 90.

PARKER'S LANDING, December 13—Market dull and nominally 3 prices nominally $3 50.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13—Refined—December 27c; bulk 26c; in barrels 27½c.

NEW YORK, December 13—Crude 13¼c; refined 26½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels
Hollowell & Co	Lilly Oil Works	276
W. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
Hollowell & Co	American Oil Works	140
H S Duncan	Cosmos Oil Works	243
H S Duncan	Cosmos Oil Works	240
O J Greer	Riverside Oil Works	466
H S Duncan	Cosmos Oil Works	95
O J Greer	Riverside Oil Works	92
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	1,000

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Lilly Oil Works	902	Sunbeam Oil Works
Sunbeam Oil Works	542	Riverside Oil Works
Riverside Oil Works	462	Standard Oil Works
Total	1,906	

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, December 11, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 500 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. Irwin & Co, 311 bbls to Waring, Kinz & Co, Philadelphia.

Bragg & Wagner, 330 bbls to Waring, Kinz & Co., Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Oil Works, 300 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Parkhurst, Frew & Co., 464 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Bragg & Wagner, 33 bbls to Newbold & Son, Baltimore.

Total.....2,179

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—Petroleum—Refined in demand; sales at 24 5@25 25; extra 26 @26 50; Pennsylvania 27@27½; Western 27½@28c; Canada amber $1 90. Corn—Oil; yellow 56@56c. Oats in improved demand. Delaware and Pennsylvania 50@51c; Western 49@50c; refined 26@27c. Whisky in limited demand at 96c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 12.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring but quoted at No 2 Milwaukee $1 06@1 07; No 3 Milwaukee $1 01@1 02. Corn—Steady, with a fair demand; No 2, 36c. Oats—Quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs $4 00@4 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, MICH., December 13.—Wheat steady; No 1 White $1 60@1 61; amber $1 61. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 42c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs $4 00@4 50.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, December 14, 1872.

We can note no perceptible change in the market for pig iron, the only sales reported being small lots that were offered at a low price.

There seems to be but little disposition to trade, as the buyers expect lower rates, while the sellers appear to be equally confident that very low prices will not prevail when the market opens up after New Years.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Shipped from Lake Superior Ore.

10 tons mill iron	$40 00—4 mos
25 tons stiff'g open gr'g charcoal	37 00—cash.

Charcoal Blooms.

2 tons blooms	$108 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

10 tons No 2 foundry	47 00	4 mos
10 tons No 2 foundry	44 00	1 mo
10 tons No 1 foundry	45 00	30 ds
20 tons No 1 foundry	46 00	4 mos
20 tons No 1 extra foundry	48 00	4 mos
10 tons No 1 extra foundry	49 00	4 mos
5 tons mottled forge	40 00	4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Graff, B & Co, m	Wharton, Bros & Co, m	6
Caughey & Hallman, m	Zug & Co, o	2
Bope & Co, m	Schoenberger, B & Co, o	3
Paul Jones & Co, m	J W Porter, o	1
Wm Smith, m	Isabella Furnace Co, o	34
Total		61

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	3
Lucy Furnace Co, o	J Moorhead, m	2
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, s	Zug & Co, o	3
Total		38

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Reamer, m	J W Porter, m	2
Caughey & Hallman, m	J. Moorhead, m	2
Total		15

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, o	J Moorhead, m	1
McKnight, P & Co, m	J Wm Smith, m	1
Total		11

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 11—In the present unsettled condition of this pig iron market, it is impossible to give fair quotations, the difference in the same grades being 50 to 85 ⅌ ton, the quotations, therefore, are for the highest and lowest prices at which sales have been reported. Manufactured iron is dull, and at the basis price of 4½c, no orders are reported. Old rails are dull and low, notwithstanding a firmer tone in the foreign market. Wrought scrap has been in better demand, but the stocks in yard are too large at present to permit a material advance. Foreign advices under date November 30th, report old rails as firm at £8 5s to £8 10s. B. F & I, to Liverpool, £4 17s 6d to £5 0s. Calvert's 15½c; Cambria 15½c; Clarence and 95s to 100s for Scotch pig iron warrants.

Below are the closing prices of standard qualities:

Anthracite No. 1 Foundry Pig, at furnace.....@46 00
Anthracite No. 2 Foundry Pig, at furnace.....44 00@46 00
Anthracite No. 3 forge Pig, at furnace.....36 00@42 00
American No. 4, White and Mottled, at furnace.....32 00@36 00
American No. 1 Foundry Pig, at furnace.....46 00@48 00
Old Rails (cargo lots for shipment).....47 00@49 00
Old Rails (small lots).....48 00@50 00
Old Rails, D. H.'s (on the spot and for at least 6 months).....46 00@47 00
Old Wrought Scrap (ex. ship), currency.....@46 00
No. 1, Wrought Scrap (ex. ship), currency.....@46 00
No. 1, Wrought Scrap (for shipment here).....@46 00
Country Wrought Pig, at furnace.....@36 00
American Refined Bar (mill price), currency.....@4 50
American Refined Bar (store price), currency.....@5 00
American Rails, at mill.....@3 00@3 50
English Rails (ex. ship) N. Y.).....@2 50@2 75

Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.

NEW YORK.

DECEMBER 12—American Pig—As usually the case at this period of the year, most consumers of iron are busily engaged in taking account of stock and settling up the year's business, and there is consequently scarcely any demand for pig iron, and but little small parcels are passing hands, and but little trade is expected to be done from this time to the close of the year. Quotations must be considered nominal, and it is to be feared that no old lot bought at less prices. We quote No 1, $36; No 2, $34; and Gray Forge, $32 as the nominal figures, but from over iron may be obtained a trifle below the above figures.

Scotch Pig—The market for Scotch iron is quiet from the causes affecting American. There has been a light run of most descriptions, but prices are not very strong in absence of large demand. Coltness is nominally held for prompt delivery at $38 75, and Glengarnock at $38 75 on dock; 3 months terms, and small lots of Eglinton at 36@36½. We quote Langloan at 37½@38; Summerlee at 36@36½; Coltness 38½, and Eglinton at 34½.

Following are the prices of Scotch pig iron in Glasgow, as reported by Messrs. John R. Swan & Bro., under date of November 22:

GLASGOW BRANDS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 4
Gartsherrie	102	96	90
Coltness	120	102 6	
Summerlee	110	100	139
Langloan	120	105	97½
Govan	125	100	
Calder	125	100	
Shotts, Bessemer	150	135	
Shotts, Ordinary	115	100	
Carnbroe	115	110	
Clyde	120		97 6
Monkland	120	105	
Quarter	120	100	
Quarter, Clyde	120	100	

Glasgow Warrants 58, No. 1; 2 8, No. 3, g. m. b. 57 6.
To Liverpool, 1 per ton. To Grangemouth, 1 per ton.
Shipments of Scotch pig iron from Glasgow, as reported by Messrs. John R. Swan & Bro., under date of November 22:

GLASGOW BRANDS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 4
Gartsherrie	102	96	90
Coltness	120	102 6	
Summerlee	110	100	139
Langloan	120	105	97½
Govan	125	100	
Calder	125	100	
Shotts, Bessemer	150	135	
Shotts, Ordinary	115	100	
Carnbroe	115	110	
Clyde	120		97 6
Monkland	120	105	
Quarter	120	100	
Quarter, Clyde	120	100	

Glasgow Warrants 58, No. 1; 2 8, No. 3, g. m. b. 57 6.
To Liverpool, 1 per ton. To Grangemouth, 1 per ton.

To Glasgow.	From Ardrossan.
New York	10
Boston	12 6
New Orleans	16
Baltimore	15
Philadelphia	16
Portland	15

Iron Age.

CLEVELAND.

Scotch pig	$56 00@58 00 30 ds
Tuscarawas (soft foundry)	56 00—4 mos
Massillon	58 00—4 mos
Lake Superior charcoal	58 00—4 mos
Lake Superior charcoal	58 00@60 00—4 mos
Lake Superior (ordinary coal)	54 00—4 mos
Lake Superior (Hamilton coal)	58 00—4 mos
Salisbury (for car wheels)	63 00—4 mos
Forge	56 00—4 mos
Mowatt (charcoal)	63 00—4 mos
Lehigh Valley	56 00—4 mos

—Cleveland Herald, December 12.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY MORNING, December 13, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.	Hor's, head.	Mules, head
Thursday, Dec. 12	1,720	6,100	2,200	800	50
Friday, Dec. 13	Till noon nothing reported.				
Total					

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Dec. 12	22,000	3,400	2,800	12	17
Friday, Dec. 13	1,000	1,000	60	17	
Last week	3,580	7,100	4,600	75	12

Cattle.

The receipts to-day have been light. The market rules slow and dull, with no favorable advices from the East. Some stock in the yards is being shipped out on first hands, owners being unwilling to sell at the prices offered. Prices are off fully 25c per hundred on the day's sales, and to-morrow's market promises to be dull. The principal buyers have gone East and those who are disposed to be very cautious, and trade for the week is over.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,450 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 90 to $6 75; extra 1,350 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 00; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 00; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 00 to $5 15; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 00; common $2 25 to $3 75; stockers $3 75 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs since our last report has been heavy, amounting to over six thousand head. The supply exceeds the demand and trade rules dull and slow. At this writing the yards are full of hogs and prices are on the decline, being quotable fully 25c lower than yesterday.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $4 15; prime Philadelphia, $4 10; prime Yorkers, $4 09@4 10; light pigs, $4 15@4 30; common, $3 75@3 90.

Sheep.

The run of sheep light. The market rules moderately active on good to prime grades, and slow on common. At this writing most of the good stock is sold and shipped, nothing remaining but a few lots of common. Market closes to-night firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 85@6 00; extra 86 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; extra 90 lbs $5 50; prime 86 lbs, $4 25@4 75; common, $3 50@4 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 13, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat demand active and prices advanced: No. 1 spring $1 18@1 20; No 2, $1 12¾; rejected 92@ 93c. Corn in fair demand and higher at 35¾@36c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 35½c. Rye scarce and firm: No 2, 62c. Barley—Fair demand and prices unchanged. Provisions—Mess pork higher at $11 40@ 11 50. Lard firm at 7@7½c. Dressed hogs firm at $4 75@4 80. Receipts at $4 80@4 85, Coltness 38½, and Eglinton at 34½.

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To Glasgow.	From Ardrossan.
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New Orleans	16
Baltimore	15
Philadelphia	16
Portland	15

Iron Age.

CLEVELAND.

Scotch pig	$56 00@58 00 30 ds
Tuscarawas (soft foundry)	56 00—4 mos
Massillon	58 00—4 mos
Lake Superior charcoal	58 00—4 mos
Lake Superior charcoal	58 00@60 00—4 mos
Lake Superior (ordinary coal)	54 00—4 mos
Lake Superior (Hamilton coal)	58 00—4 mos
Salisbury (for car wheels)	63 00—4 mos
Forge	56 00—4 mos
Mowatt (charcoal)	63 00—4 mos
Lehigh Valley	56 00—4 mos

—Cleveland Herald, December 12.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY MORNING, December 13, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Hor's, Mules				
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Thursday, Dec. 12	1,720

THE VERY LATEST.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Second Day's Session—Variety of Topics Reported Upon and Discussed —Adjournment to Meet at Pittsburgh in September Next.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—The Commercial Convention met at eleven o'clock this morning.

The Committee on the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors reported a series of resolutions memorializing Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to pay the outstanding bonds issued by authority of Congress for the improvement of the Louisville canal, and hereafter to collect only such tolls as shall be sufficient to keep the said canal in repair. That the work of improving the Mississippi river on Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids be completed as soon as possible, in accordance with the recommendations of the engineers in charge, and urging Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum for that purpose; recommending Congress to establish a system of signals and light-houses along navigable rivers similar to those now in use on the seaboard; urging Congress to continue the improvement of the Tennessee river, according to the recommendation of the Engineer of the War Department, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal; also, to remove snags from the Missouri river, and otherwise to protect its navigation.

The committee to whom was referred the propriety of consolidating this Convention with the National Board of Trade, reported adversely to such proposition. The Convention, after some discussion, adopted a general plan for permanent organization, and declared that the next meeting of the Convention should be held in Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of next September.

The plan for the permanent organization of a National Commercial Convention, as submitted by Col. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, provides for the appointment of an executive committee of one from each State to see that matters are favorably acted upon by the Convention and brought before Congress and the State Legislatures to investigate the subjects referred to that body, and prepare reports for the information of the next Convention; to establish means for the compilation of statistics for the next convention; to communicate with other commercial bodies, and business men generally, and urging upon them the next Convention, and urging upon them the next Convention, and urging upon them the next Convention